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**ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 PART III** 

OMB Number:

3235-0123

Expires: February 28, 2010 Estimated average burden hours per response . . . 12.00

**OMB APPROVAL** 

SEC FILE NUMBER

8 - 41372

#### **FACING PAGE**

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING	10/01/08	AND ENDING	9/30/09
	MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY
A. RE	GISTRANT IDENT	IFICATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:			OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Bullish Bob Bagley Securities, In	ıc.		FIRM ID. NO.
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSI	NESS: (Do not use P.O	. Box No.)	
2535-A Cedar Springs	OY 15.		
	(No. and Street)		
Dallas	Texas		75201
(City)	(State)		(Zip Code)
B. ACC INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT w	COUNTANT IDEN		
Phillip V. George, PLLC			
(Nam	e – if individual, state last, first	t, middle name)	
4421 Wanda Lane	Flower Mound	Texas	75022
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:  Certified Public Accountant  Public Accountant  Accountant not resident in Unit	ited States or any of its p	possessions.	
	FOR OFFICIAL USE	ONLY	

\*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See section 240.17a-5(e)(2).

SEC 1410 (06-02)

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of Information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.



## **OATH OR AFFIRMATION**

I,	Robert M. Bagley, Jr, swear (or affirm) that, to the
best of	my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
	Bullish Bob Bagley Securities, Inc. , as of
	September 30 , 20 09 , are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company
	partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified solely as that o
a custo	mer, except as follows:
	MONE
	NONE
	<u> </u>
	Signature
	JUDY ANDERSON Title
	ede (m do san (* Notary Public, State of Texas
A	Motary Public My Comm. Expires 10/19/2012
0	Motary Public My Collini. Expires 107 107 107
mi	we will be well as to all applicable howards
i nis r	eport** contains (check all applicable boxes):
	<ul><li>(a) Facing page.</li><li>(b) Statement of Financial Condition.</li></ul>
	(c) Statement of Income (Loss).
	(d) Statement of Cash Flows.
	(e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietor's Capital.
	(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
	(g) Computation of Net Capital.
	(h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
	(i) Information Relating to the Possession or control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
	(i) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation, of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and
	the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
	(k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods
	of consolidation.
	(l) An Oath or Affirmation.
	(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.*
	(n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the
	previous audit.
	(o) Independent auditor's report on the internal control as required by SEC rule 17a-5.

\*\*For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

\* - The Company is exempt from the filing of the SIPC Supplemental Report as net operating revenues are less than \$500,000.

# BULLISH BOB BAGLEY SECURITIES, INC. FINANCIAL REPORT SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

## **CONTENTS**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT	1
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Statement of financial condition	2
Statement of income	3
Statement of changes in stockholder's equity	4
Statement of cash flows	5
Notes to financial statements	6 - 10
SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEDULE	
I. Computation of net capital and aggregate indebtedness pursuant to Rule 15c3-1	11
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17A-5(G)(1)	12 - 13

# PHILLIP V. GEORGE, PLLC CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Bullish Bob Bagley Securities, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Bullish Bob Bagley Securities, Inc. as of September 30, 2009, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholder's equity, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bullish Bob Bagley Securities, Inc. as of September 30, 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in Schedule I is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

PHILLIP V. GEORGE, PLLC

Flower Mound, Texas November 18, 2009

# BULLISH BOB BAGLEY SECURITIES, INC.

## Statement of Financial Condition September 30, 2009

### **ASSETS**

Cash Marketable equity securities Clearing deposit Property and equipment, net  TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 49 89,290 15,000 1,008 \$ 105,347
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	
Liabilities	
Payable to clearing broker/dealer	\$ 56,075
Stockholder's Equity	
Common stock, \$1.00 par value, 10,000 shares authorized,	
1,000 shares issued and outstanding	1,000
Additional paid-in capital	49,501
Accumulated deficit	(1,229)
TOTAL STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	49,272
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	\$ 105,347

## BULLISH BOB BAGLEY SECURITIES, INC.

## Statement of Income Year Ended September 30, 2009

### Revenue

Securities commissions Interest and dividends	\$	67,637 34,442
TOTAL REVENUE		102,079
Expenses		
Occupancy and equipment		34,557
Travel		14,673
Communications		10,315
Clearing charges		8,995
Promotion		8,224
Interest		7,585
Other expenses		7,352
Compensation and related costs		6,350
Regulatory fees and expenses		4,344
Professional fees		3,993
TOTAL EXPENSES		106,388
Net loss before other losses		(4,309)
Other Losses		
Realized loss on marketable equity securities		19,274
Unrealized loss on marketable equity securities		74,664
Total other losses		93,938
NET LOSS	_ \$	(98,247)

## BULLISH BOB BAGLEY SECURITIES, INC. Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Equity Year Ended September 30, 2009

	Common Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings / (Accumulated Deficit)	Total
Balances at September 30, 2008	1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 49,501	\$ 97,018	\$ 147,519
Net loss		-		(98,247)	(98,247)
Balances at September 30, 2009	1,000	\$ 1,000	\$ 49,501	\$ (1,229)	\$ 49,272

## BULLISH BOB BAGLEY SECURITIES, INC.

## Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended September 30, 2009

Cash flows from operating activities:	
Net loss	\$ (98,247)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash	
provided by operating activities:	
Realized loss on marketable equity securities	19,274
Unrealized gain on marketable equity securities	74,664
Depreciation	58
Changes in assets and liabilities	
Decrease in commissions receivable	6,013
Increase in payable to clearing broker/dealer	 45,226
Net cash provided by operating activities	 46,988
Cash flows from investing activities:	
Purchase of marketable equity securities	(227,491)
Proceeds from sale of marketable equity securities	 179,100
Net cash used in investing activities	(48,391)
Net change in cash	(1,403)
Cash at beginning of year	 1,452
Cash at end of year	 49
Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information:	
Cash paid during the year for:	
Interest	\$ 4,344
Income taxes	\$ -

#### Note 1 - Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Business:

Bullish Bob Bagley Securities, Inc. (the Company) was organized in May 1989 as a Texas corporation. The Company is a broker/dealer in securities registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). The majority of the Company's customers are located in Texas.

The Company operates pursuant to section (k)(2)(ii) exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and accordingly, is exempt from the remaining provisions of that Rule. The Company does not hold customer funds or securities, but as an introducing broker or dealer, will clear all transactions on behalf of customers on a fully disclosed basis through a clearing broker/dealer. The clearing broker/dealer carries all of the accounts of the customers and maintains and preserves all related books and records as are customarily kept by a clearing broker/dealer. Under these exemptive provisions, the Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements and Information Relating to the Possession and Control Requirements are not required.

Significant Accounting Policies:

#### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of the assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Cash and payable to clearing broker/dealer are short-term in nature and accordingly are reported in the statement of financial condition at fair value or carrying amounts that approximate fair value. Marketable securities are held for investment purposes and are recorded at fair value in accordance with FASB ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures.

#### Note 1 - Nature of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### Marketable Equity Securities

Marketable securities are held for investment purposes and are recorded at fair value in accordance with FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*. The increase or decrease in fair value is credited or charged to operations.

#### Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using an accelerated method over estimated lives of three to seven years

#### **Security Transactions**

Security transactions and the related commission revenue and expense are recorded on a trade date basis.

#### Note 2 - <u>Transactions with Clearing Broker/Dealer</u>

The agreement with the clearing broker/dealer provides for clearing charges at a fixed rate multiplied by the number of tickets traded by the Company. The agreement requires minimum charges totaling \$1,000 per month. The agreement also requires the Company to maintain a minimum of \$15,000 as a deposit in an account with the clearing broker/dealer.

#### Note 3 - Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the SEC uniform net capital rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of a minimum amount of net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. Rule 15c3-1 also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1. At September 30, 2009, the Company had net capital and net capital requirements of \$34,871 and \$5,000, respectively. The Company's net capital ratio was zero to 1.

#### Note 4 - Fair Value / Marketable Equity Securities

FASB ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market. Valuation techniques that are consistent with the market, income or cost approach, as specified by FASB ASC 820, are used to measure fair value.

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities the Company has the ability to access.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs (other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability and rely on management's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. (The unobservable inputs should be developed based on the best information available in the circumstances and may include the Company's own data.)

In accordance with FASB 157, the following table summarizes the valuation of the Company's investments by the fair value hierarchy levels as of September 30, 2009.

	Level 1	<u>Le</u>	<u>vel 2</u>	Le	<u>vel 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Marketable Equity Securities	\$ 89,290	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 89,290

Marketable equity securities consist of holdings in one mutual fund and one exchange traded fund. Cost and fair value of marketable equity securities at September 30, 2009, are as follows:

Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
\$ 200,493	\$ -	\$ 111,203	\$ 89,290

#### Note 5 - Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and consists of the following:

Furniture and fixtures	\$ 41,063
Office equipment	 2,718
• •	43,781
Accumulated depreciation	 (42,773)
	\$ 1 008

Depreciation expense for the year was \$58 and is reflected in the accompanying statement of income as occupancy and equipment costs.

#### Note 6 - Income Taxes

The Company has a current year tax loss; therefore, there is no provision for current income taxes. The Company has a net operating loss carry forward of approximately \$85,000 available to offset future taxable income, which begins expiring in 2024. The net operating loss carryforward and cumulative unrealized loss on marketable securities creates a deferred tax asset of approximately \$29,000, which is fully reserved with a valuation allowance, therefore, there is no deferred tax asset recognized in the accompanying statement of financial condition.

The Company has elected to defer the provisions of FIN 48, *Accounting for Income Taxes* (FASB ASC 740-10), under the provisions of FSP FIN 48-3 (FASB ASC 740-10). The Company records a liability for uncertain tax positions when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. We continually evaluate expiring statutes of limitations, audits, proposed settlements, changes in tax law and new authoritative rulings.

#### Note 7 - Related Party Transactions

The sole shareholder generated substantially all of the Company's revenue for the year ended September 30, 2009.

#### Note 8 - Office Lease

The Company currently leases office space on a month-to-month basis. The monthly lease payment is \$2,500. Office rent for the year totaled \$30,000 and is reflected in the accompanying statement of income as occupancy and equipment costs.

#### Note 9 - Off-Balance-Sheet Risk

As discussed in Note 1, the Company's customers' securities transactions are introduced on a fully disclosed basis with its clearing broker/dealer. The clearing broker/dealer carries all of the accounts of the customers of the Company and is responsible for execution, collection and payment of funds, and receipt and delivery of securities relative to customer transactions. Off-balance-sheet risk exists with respect to these transactions due to the possibility that customers may be unable to fulfill their contractual commitments wherein the clearing broker/dealer may charge any losses it incurs to the Company. The Company seeks to minimize this risk through procedures designed to monitor the credit worthiness of its customers and that customer transactions are executed properly by the clearing broker/dealer.

#### Note 10 - Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company has \$104,290, or approximately 99%, of its total assets in marketable equity securities and a clearing deposit due from or held at the Company's clearing broker/dealer.

#### Note 11 - Contingencies

There are currently no asserted claims or legal proceedings against the Company, however, the nature of the Company's business subjects it to various claims, regulatory examinations, and other proceedings in the ordinary course of business. The ultimate outcome of any such action against the Company could have an adverse impact on the financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows of the Company.

#### Note 12 - Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through November 18, 2009, the date which the financial statements were issued.

#### Schedule I

# BULLISH BOB BAGLEY SECURITIES, INC. Computation of Net Capital and Aggregate Indebtedness Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1 September 30, 2009

Total stockholder's equity qualified for net capital	\$ 49,272
Deductions and/or charges	
Non-allowable assets:	
Property and equipment, net	1,008
Total deductions and/or charges	1,008
Net capital before haircuts on securities	48,264
Haircuts on securities	
Marketable equity securities	13,394
Net Capital	\$ 34,871
Aggregate indebtedness	\$ -
Computation of basic net capital requirement	
Minimum net capital required (greater of \$5,000 or	
6 2/3% of aggregate indebtedness)	\$ 5,000
Net capital in excess of minimum requirement	\$ 29,871
Ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital	Zero to 1

Note: The above computation does not differ from the computation of net capital under Rule 15c3-1 as of September 30, 2009 as filed by Bullish Bob Bagley Securities, Inc on Form X-17A-5. Accordingly, no reconciliation is deemed necessary.

# PHILLIP V. GEORGE, PLLC CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17A-5(G)(1)

Board of Directors Bullish Bob Bagley Securities, Inc.

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of Bullish Bob Bagley Securities, Inc. (the Company), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2009 in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Company's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. This study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
- 2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at September 30, 2009, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

PHILLIP V. GEORGE, PLLC

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Flower Mound, Texas November 18, 2009